

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
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1. The Medical Department of the Naval Ministry (Sanitarnoye Upravleniye Ministerstva Voenno-Morskogo Flota) was the top agency in the chain of Soviet naval medical service organizations. This department had its offices in Moscow in the building of the Naval Ministry; [redacted] The internal organization of the Medical Department [redacted] was as follows:
 - a. The head of the Medical Department had three deputies: a deputy for Medical Service, a deputy for Pharmacological Service, and a Deputy for the Naval Medical Educational Institutions.
 - b. The Medical Department had the following subdivisions:
 - (1) Office of the Head of the Medical Department
 - (2) Personnel Section
 - (3) Medical Division (with several sub-sections)

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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- (4) Pharmacological Division (with several sub-sections)
- (5) Epidemiological Division, headed by a Chief epidemiologist (Glavnyy Epidemiolog)
- (6) Medical Supply Division (with a medical instruments and equipment section, and a pharmaceutical section)
- (7) Medical Educational Institutions Section
- (8) Medical Resorts Section
- (9) Mobilization Section
- (10) Finance Section
- (11) Accounting Section
- (12) Secret Documents and Cipher Section
- (13) Administrative Section

c. Naval medical installations directly under the administration of the Naval Medical Department were as follows:

- (1) The Naval Ministry Hospital in Moscow serviced employees of the Naval Ministry in Moscow and all naval personnel requiring specialized treatment for which the regional fleet installations were not equipped. The head of this hospital was referred to as Chief Naval Surgeon. In the period 1938-1944 this position was held by Lieutenant General (GenLeit) Dzhamelidze, MC, renowned professor of Medical Science, lecturer at the Naval Medical Academy in Leningrad, and author of several medical treatises.

In addition to him there were several other distinguished surgeons, physicians, and scientists in various medical fields at the Naval Ministry Hospital in Moscow. this was one of the best equipped hospitals in the USSR.

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- (2) The Naval Ministry Polyclinic in Moscow had the task of clinical treatment of personnel mentioned in previous paragraphs. The head of this polyclinic was referred to as Chief Naval Therapist.
- (3) The Naval Medical Academy (Voyenno-Morskaya Meditsinskaya Akademiya) in Leningrad was a university-level naval medical school training naval physicians and surgeons. Candidates were required to have completed ten years of education with at least very good marks and had to undergo a rigid medical check in order to pass an entrance examination. The length of the course was five years. After the final examination, graduates of this school were given diplomas as medical doctors and were promoted to senior lieutenant, MC. One year after graduation they were promoted to the rank of captain, MC. The Naval Medical Academy enjoyed an excellent reputation in the USSR, and their graduates were recognized as the best-qualified and best-trained medical doctors in the country. There was also a medical polyclinic attached to the Naval Medical Academy where students used to receive their practical training. Naval medical research work was done in the clinic which was part of the Naval Medical Academy in Leningrad (Klinika Voyenno-Morskoy Meditsinskoy Akademii).

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- (4) Naval Resorts: there were several sanitoriums and health resorts for naval personnel and their dependents under the administration of the Naval Ministry Medical Department. One of them was in Al-Su (21 km. from Sevastopol on the road to Baydary); another was in Yalta. there were several spas in the Caucasus region

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2. Directly under the administration of the Naval Medical Department were the naval fleet medical divisions (Sanitarnyy Otdel Flota) and river fleet medical divisions (Sanitarnyy Otdel Voennoy Flotilii) attached to naval fleets and river fleets as follows:

- a. Baltic Fleet (Shtab Baltiyskogo Flota) with headquarters in Leningrad
- b. Black Sea Fleet with headquarters in Sevastopol
- c. Northern Fleet with headquarters in Murmansk
- d. Pacific Fleet with headquarters in Vladivostok
- e. Volga River Fleet (Volzhskaya Rechnaya Flotiliya with headquarters presumably in Stalingrad)
- f. Amur River Fleet with headquarters in Nikolayevsk na Amure (N 53-08, E 14-44)
- g. Dnieper River Fleet with headquarters in Kiev
- h. Northern Dvina River Fleet with headquarters in Arkhangelsk
- i. Caspian Fleet with headquarters in Baku
- j. Azov Fleet with headquarters presumably in Rostov na Donu (N 47-15, E 39-53) Note: Due to the fact that the Caspian Sea is actually a lake and that the Azov Sea is a rather small sea, the Soviet Naval terminology for the Caspian Fleet and Azov Fleet uses the term "Flotiliya" applied to river and lake commands of naval forces.
- k. Danube River Fleet with headquarters in Izmail (45-21, E 28-46)
- l. Bug River Fleet [location of headquarters unknown]

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3. Naval Fleet Medical Divisions and River Fleet Medical Divisions were organized similarly to the Medical Department of the Naval Ministry. Their administrations were composed of all or, in cases of smaller river fleet divisions, of most important sections existing in the Medical Department of the Ministry and are assigned equivalent tasks in the scope of their jurisdiction. The head of a Fleet Medical Division usually had the rank of major general or colonel, MC. In river fleet medical divisions, the head was normally a colonel or lieutenant colonel, MC.

4. Under the administration of Fleet Medical Divisions there were usually one or several naval hospitals, polyclinics, and laboratories. the Black Sea Fleet Naval Hospital (Chernomorskiy Voenno-Morskoy Gosptal) and the Black Sea Fleet Naval Polyclinic (Chernomorskaya Voenno-Morskaya Poliklinika), which had many wards and sections and several laboratories.

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5. In addition to fleet medical installations, which were usually located in the same place as the fleet's headquarters or in its vicinity, the larger naval harbors also had naval medical installations referred to as naval garrison hospitals. Such naval garrison installations on the Black Sea were located at: Batumi (N 41-38, E 41-38); Poti (N 42-10, E 41-42); and Novorossiysk (N 44-43, E 37-47). They served naval personnel who were stationed permanently in these places as well as transient personnel requiring medical care which could not be rendered by the local naval dispensaries. More serious cases were treated by fleet hospitals and polyclinics.
6. Depending on its size and importance every fleet unit (naval force, division, brigade, etc.) had a head of medical service with headquarters on the unit's flag ship (Flagmanskiy Korabl). This surgeon was responsible for the organization of medical service within the naval force (group of battleships and/or cruisers), divisions (destroyers and minesweepers), and brigades (submarines and torpedo boats). At its permanent location ashore, in the barracks area, every naval force, division, and brigade, had either a local hospital or a dispensary for ambulatory patients. When a naval unit was of a larger size, it usually had a local hospital and a dispensary in the barracks area or a first-aid station located at the pier where the unit's vessels were attached. Naval hospitals in barracks areas, however, were not subordinate to the head of the naval force medical service utilizing them; instead, they were subordinated directly to the Fleet's Medical Divisions.
7. The organization of medical service aboard naval vessels also depended mainly upon their size. Larger vessels, such as the battleship SEVASTOPOL of the Black Sea Fleet and cruisers belonging to the same naval force (CHERVONAYA UKRAINA, MOLOTOV, VOROSHILOV, and KOMINTEERN), had on their T/O's medical sections, with one naval surgeon as section chief of the rank of major, MC, one dentist senior lieutenant, MC, two medical assistants lieutenants, MC, and two male nurses. The Chief of the Medical section of the battleship SEVASTOPOL was Major, MC, Kolchenko, who was at the same time Chief of the Naval Force Medical Service. With the exception of the battleship SEVASTOPOL, which had a large operating room and more surgical equipment for all kinds of operations, there was no great difference between the organization of the medical service on a battleship and the organization on a cruiser. Soviet Navy destroyers and submarines of the Shchuka type had a medical officer on their T/O. Larger size destroyers had a medical officer and a medical assistant. Minesweepers and small submarines had only medical assistants.
8. Naval air force units and coastal artillery units, depending on their size, had an internal organization of their medical services similar to that of the naval force, division, brigade. For hospitalization and medical treatment of their personnel they used regional naval hospitals, clinics, and dispensaries wherever applicable. Every battalion of the coastal artillery had on its T/O a medical officer, and every battery had one medical assistant.

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